

█ Large - Black
█ Grand - Noir
█ Gross - Schwarz
█ Largo - Negro

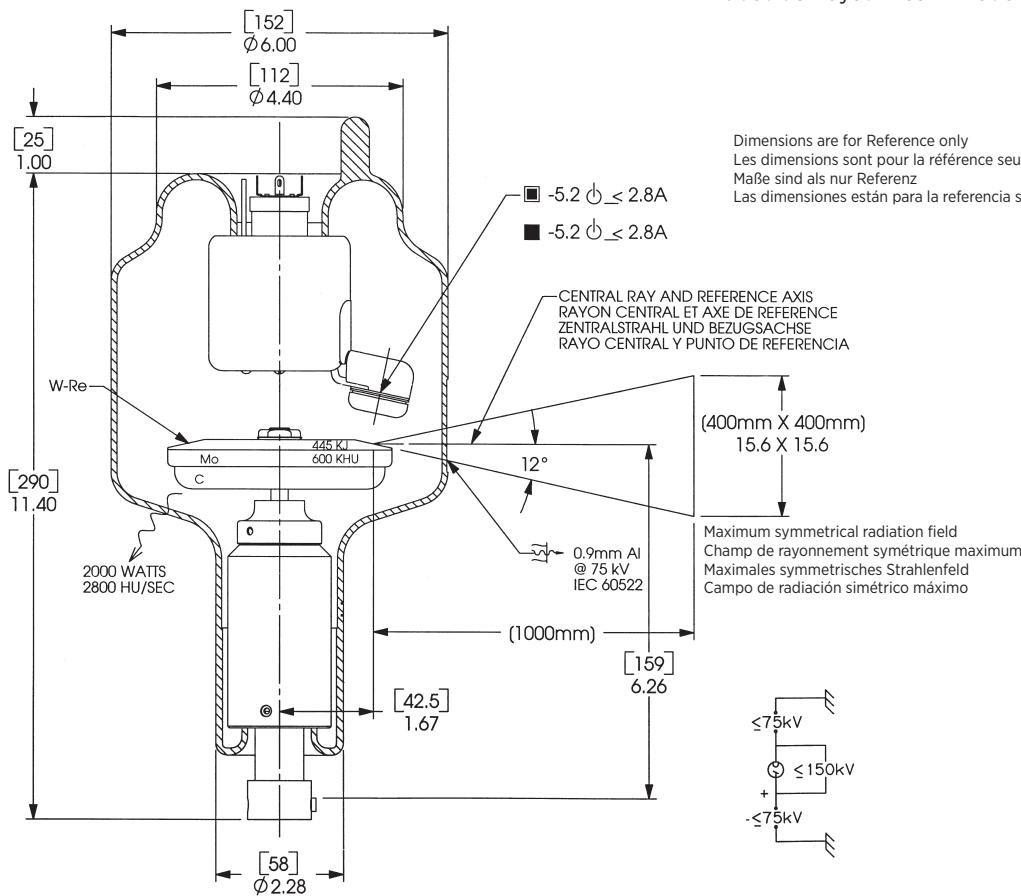
█ Small - White
█ Petit - Blanc
█ Klein - Weiss
█ Pequeño - Blanco

↻ Stand - By
↻ Attente
↻ Bereit Stehen
↻ En Espera

─┐ Frame or Chassis
─┐ Masse
─┐ Chassis
─┐ Soporte o Chasis

⌚ X-Ray Tube
⌚ Tube Radiogène
⌚ Röntgenröhre
⌚ Tubo de Rayos X

─┐ Radiation Filter or Filtration
─┐ Filtre de rayonnement
─┐ Filterung
─┐ Filtración de Radiación



Note: Document originally drafted in the English language.

Product Description

The SG-796B is a 4.0" (102 mm) 150 kV, 445 kJ (600 kHU) maximum anode heat content, rotating anode insert. This insert is specifically designed for general radiography, cineradiography, digital and film screen angiography procedures. The insert features a 12° rhodium-tungsten facing on molybdenum with a graphite backed target and is available with the following nominal focal spots:

0.6 - 1.0
IEC 60336

Nominal Anode Input Power

Small - 40 kW IEC 60613
Large - 80 kW IEC 60613

For the equivalent anode input power of 200 Watts

Description du Produit

Le tube SG-796B, à anode tournante de 102 mm, (4,0 pouces), 150 kV, avec une capacité calorifique maximale de 445 kJ (600 kUC) spécialement conçue pour les procédures radiographie générale, cinéradiographie et angiographie numériques et sur film. L'tube est pourvu d'une anode avec pente de 12° en rhénium - tungstène sur une base de molybdène et avec un doublage de graphite. Il est disponible avec les foyers suivantes:

0.6 - 1.0
CEI 60336

Puissance anodique nominale

Petit foyer - 40 kW CEI 60613
Grand foyer - 80 kW CEI 60613
Pour la puissance anodique d'équilibre thermique de 200 Watts

Produktbeschreibung

Die SG-796B ist eine 4.0" (102 mm) Doppelfokus Drehanoden-Röntgenröhre, mit einer Anoden Wärmespeicherkapazität von 445 kJ (600 kHU) und einer max. Spannungsfestigkeit von 150 kV. Die Röhre ist spezielle für den Radiographie-, Röntgenkinematographie-, digitale und Filmangiographieverfahren entwickelt. Der rückseitig graphit-beschichtete Rhodium-Wolfram und Molybdän Anodensteller besitzt einen Winkel von 12°. Folgende Brennfleckkombination ist lieferbar:

0.6 - 1.0
IEC 60336

Nominale Anodenbezugsleistung

Klein - 40 kW IEC 60613
Gross - 80 kW IEC 60613
Gilt bei einer Äquivalent Anodenleistung von 200 Watts

Descripción del Producto

El SG-796B es un tubo de ánodo giratorio de 102 mm (4.0"), 150 kV, 445 kJ (600 kHU) diseñado específicamente para procedimientos generales de radiografía, cineradiografía, digital, y angiografía con película de pantalla. El blanco emisor es una combinación de renio, tungsteno y molibdeno con grafito en la parte posterior con un rayo central de 12 grados. Disponible con las siguientes com

0.6 - 1.0
IEC 60336

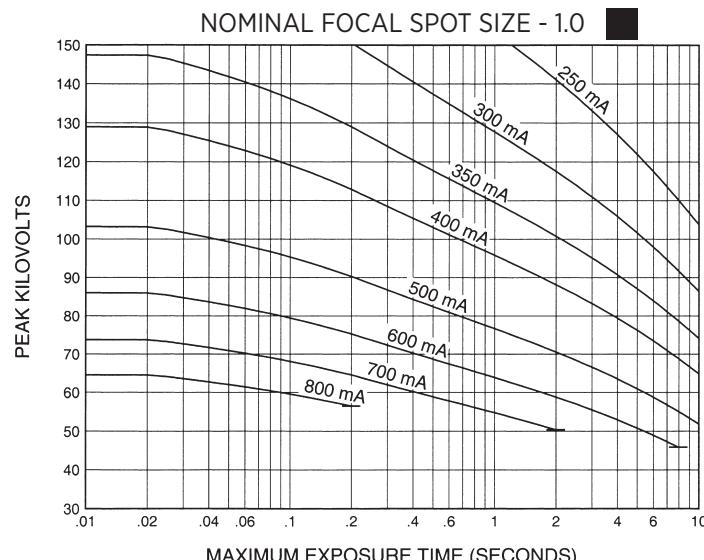
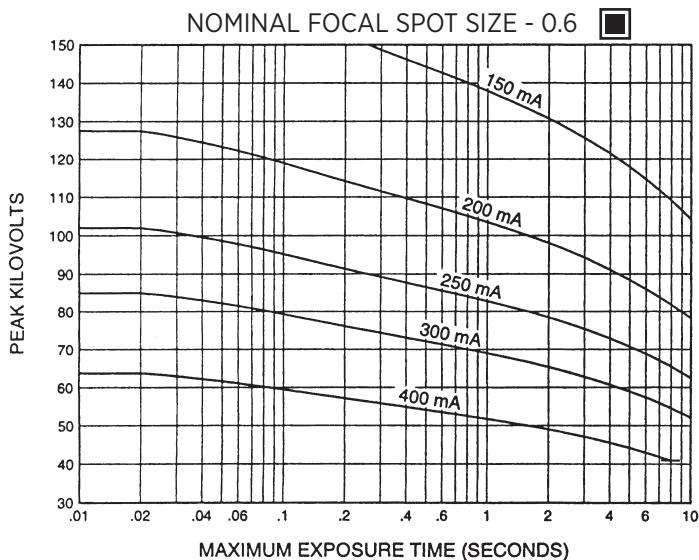
Potencia nominal de entrada del anodo

Foco fine - 40 kW IEC 60613
Foco grueso - 80 kW IEC 60613
Para una potencia equivalente del anodo de 200 Watts

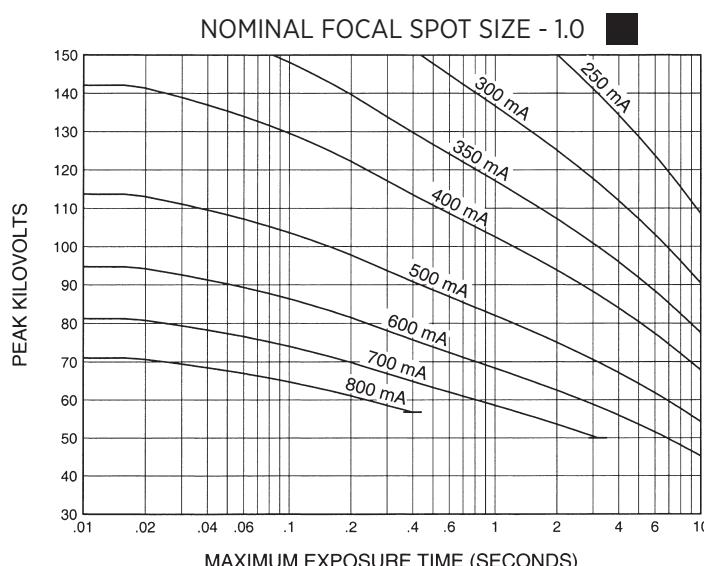
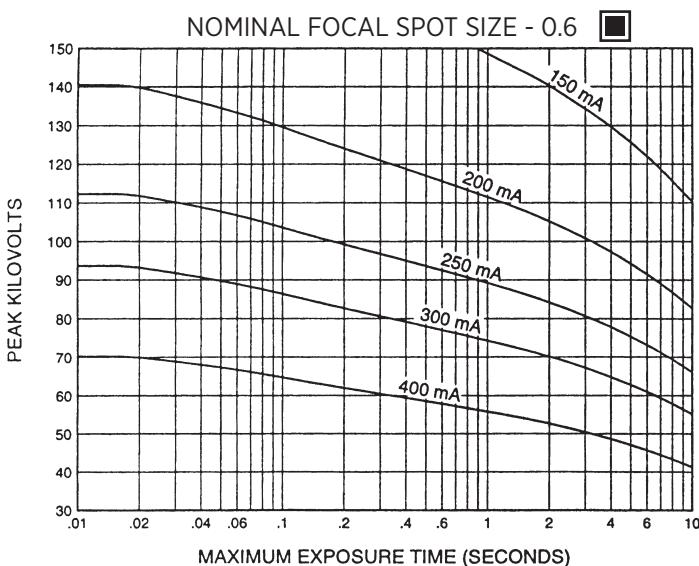
3 Ø Constant Potential ==

Single Load Ratings IEC 60613
 Abaques de Chargepour Pose Unique CEI 60613
 Brennfleck - Belastungskurven IEC 60613
 Diagramas de Exposición Radiográfica IEC 60613

50 Hz



60 Hz



Nominal anode input power for the anode heat content 40%. IEC 60613

Puissance calorifique nominale de l'anode: 40%, CEI 60613

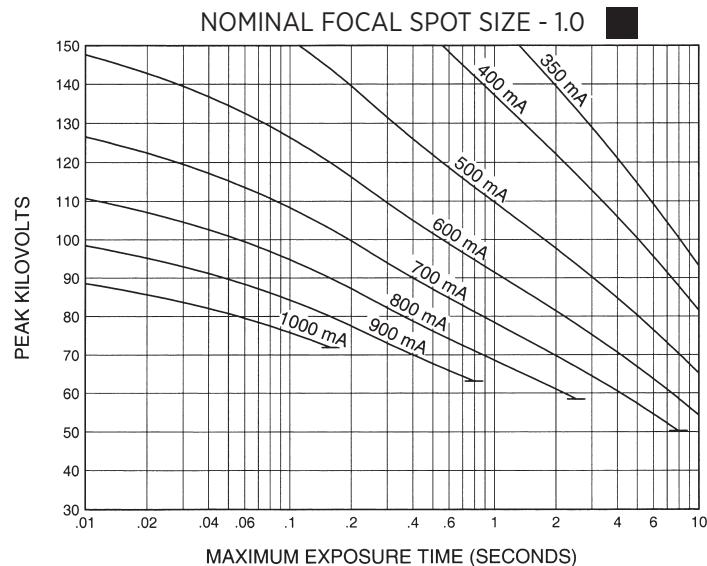
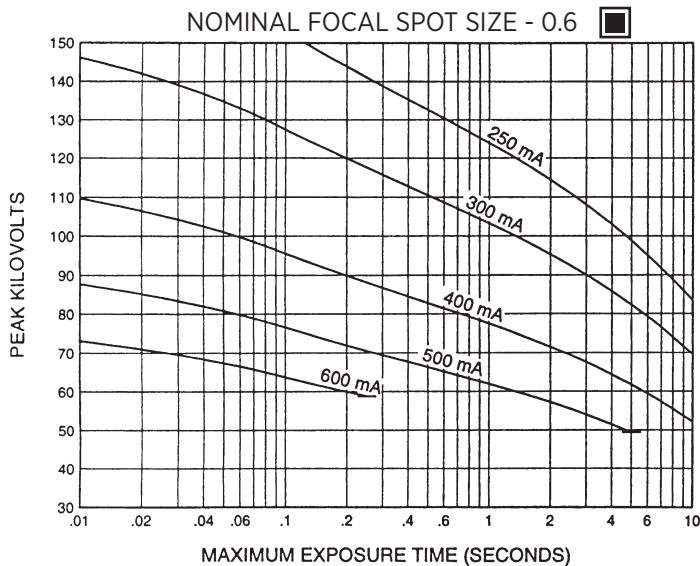
Thermische Anodenbezugsleistung bei einer Wärmespeicherung von 40%. IEC 60613

Aproximadamente el poder de penetración para obtener un almacenaje de calor del anodo de 40%. IEC 60613

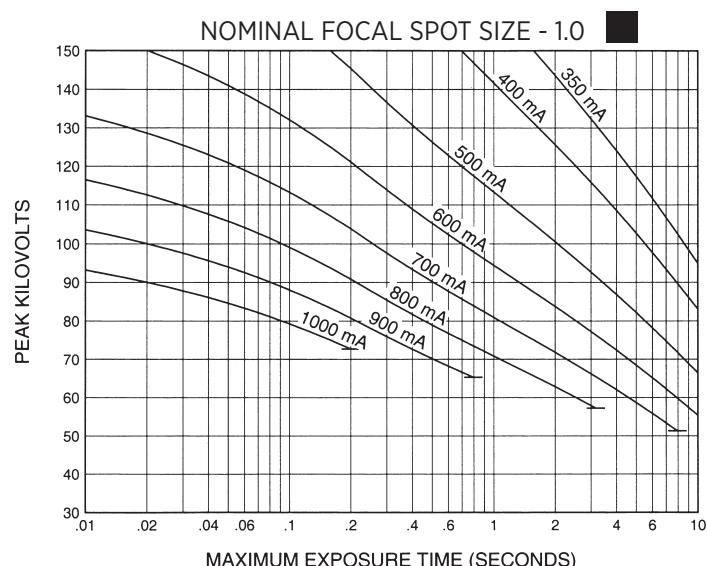
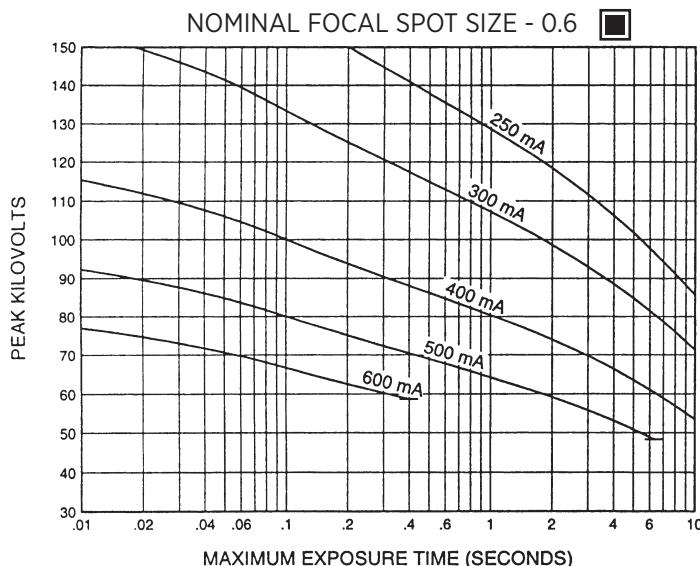
3 Ø Constant Potential ==

Single Load Ratings IEC 60613
 Abaques de Charge pour Pose Unique CEI 60613
 Brennfleck - Belastungskurven IEC 60613
 Diagramas de Exposición Radiográfica IEC 60613

150 Hz



180 Hz



Nominal anode input power for the anode heat content 40%. IEC 60613

Puissance calorifique nominale de l'anode: 40%, CEI 60613

Thermische Anodenbezugsleistung bei einer Wärmespeicherung von 40%. IEC 60613

Aproximadamente el poder de penetración para obtener un almacenaje de calor del anodo de 40%. IEC 60613

CINERADIOGRAPHIC RATINGS

HOW TO USE CINERADIOGRAPHIC CHARTS

General: With the Cineradiographic rating chart we can determine the maximum allowable kW of the Cine pulse, or with a given kW determine maximum time in seconds the Cine run can progress.

The Most common way of using the charts is to determine maximum time of any expected Cine run and maximum duty factor. With a known duty factor and Cine run time kW can easily be determined.

Definition of Terms

Time in seconds: Total time of one Cine run, usually 5 to 12 seconds.

Duty Factor in Percent (DF%): Actual time during one second the x-ray tube is producing x-rays. If we select a 4 msec pulse width and 60 exposures per second the x-ray tube will be producing x-rays for a total of 240 msec each second or 24% of the time. The higher the DF number, the more load placed on the x-ray tube.

Peak Pulse Power: Peak energy in watts of any one Cine Pulse. Can be any combination of kV and mA allowed by Radiographic and Filament Emission curves.

Example: 80 kV at 400 mA equals

$$80,000 \text{ V} \times 0.4 \text{ A} = 32,000 \text{ W} \text{ or } 32 \text{ kW}$$

USING THE CINE RATING CHARTS:

SG-796B 150/180 Hz 3 Phase 1.0 Focal Spot

Example: Determine maximum kW allowed with the following known factors:

Maximum Pulse Width	4 msec
Exposures per Second	60
Maximum Cine Run Time	10 seconds

Calculate Duty Factor: (DF%)

$$\text{DF\%} = \frac{\text{Pulse Width (mSec)} \times \text{Frames per Second}}{10}$$

$$\text{DF\%} = \frac{4 \text{ msec} \times 60 \text{ exp/sec}}{10} = \frac{240}{10} = 24\%$$

Refer to Rating Chart SG-796B 150/180 Hz 3 Phase 1.0 Focal Spot:

At bottom of chart find 10 second line. Move vertically to intersection with 24% DF curve. Make a horizontal reference to left side of rating chart and note kW rating of 54 kW.

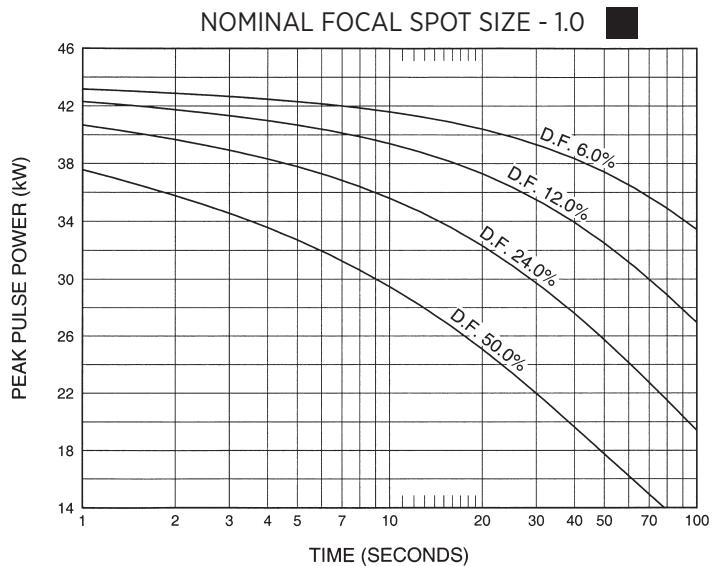
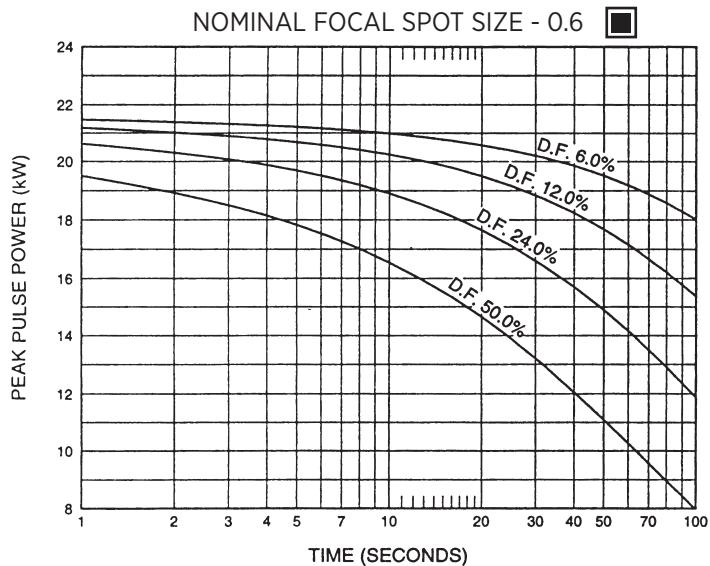
kW = kV x mA. The kW of the exposure can be any combination of mA and kV allowed by the Radiographic and Filament Emission Charts.

The Cine rating charts are usable to 100% anode heat storage. Exceeding 100% anode heat storage will cause anode track erosion with high risk of tube destruction.

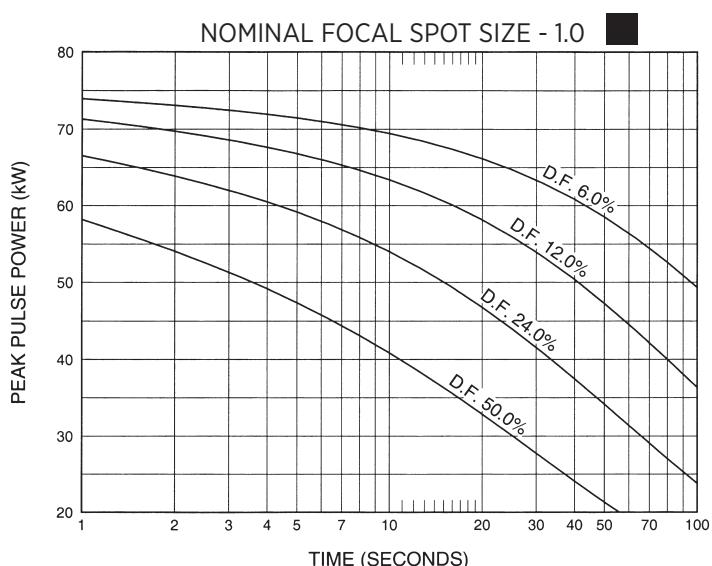
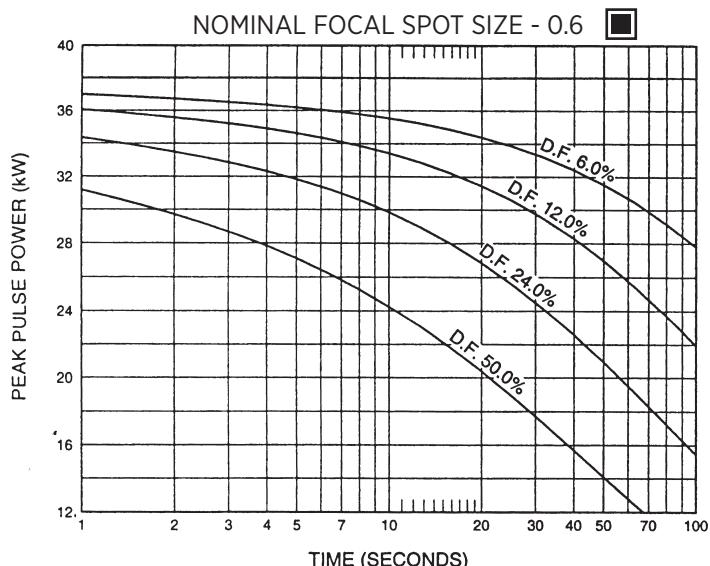
3 Ø Constant Potential ---

Cineradiographic Exposure Charts IEC 60613
 Abaques de Cinéradiographie CEI 60613
 Belastungskurven für den Kinobetrieb IEC 60613
 Diagramas de Exposición Cineradiográfica IEC 60613

50/60 Hz



150/180 Hz



Nominal anode input power for the anode heat content 70%. IEC 60613

Puissance calorifique nominale de l'anode: 70%, CEI 60613

Thermische Anodenbezugsleistung bei einer Wärmespeicherung von 70%. IEC 60613

Aproximadamente el poder de penetración para obtener un almacenaje de calor del anodo de 70%. IEC 60613

ANGIOGRAPHIC RATINGS

HOW TO USE ANGIOGRAPHIC CHARTS

General: Serial Radiography puts a severe demand on the x-ray tube due to the large number of exposures made in rapid succession. Intervals between exposures are fixed and so short that it is not possible for the anode track to cool to any extent during the exposure series. Therefore, the temperature of the anode track increases from exposure to exposure. The kW values used in the angiographic charts have been determined to prevent damage to the anode. The angiographic rating charts are usable to 100% anode heat storage. Exceeding 100% anode heat storage will cause anode track erosion with high risk of tube destruction.

Definition of Terms

Number of Exposures in Series: The number of exposures made in succession or the number of exposures made during one contrast injection.

Exposure Rate: The number of exposures made per second. For a series of exposures where the exposure rate changes, it must be assumed that all exposures will be made at the maximum rate. For example, if during a series 10 exposures will occur at one per second and 30 exposures at 4 per second, use the kW ratings in the 40 exposure column at 4 per second rate.

Exposure Time: Time in seconds of each exposure.

USING THE CHARTS:

Determine the number of exposures in Series: With cut film angiography the number of exposures are known, however in Digital Angiography the number of exposures commonly are not known. When determining the number of exposures, assume worst case or past history.

Note: Most angiographic x-ray tubes fail from underestimating the number of exposures made in a series.

Determine kW of each exposure in Series: Referring to chart —find block under “Number of Exposures in Series” that is greater than or equal to expected number of exposures in Series. On left side directly opposite this block under “Exposure Rate per Second” column, select maximum rate per second that will be used for the exposure series. At the intersection of exposure rate and exposure time in seconds, find maximum kW allowed for each exposure.

kW = pkV x mA: The kW of the exposure can be any combination of mA and pkV allowed by the Radiographic and Filament Emission charts.

For Example: 80 pkV and 500 mA = 40 kW

Example: From chart SG-796B 150/180 Hz 3 Phase

1.0 Focal Spot, determine kW allowed with following known factors.

Maximum number of exposures40

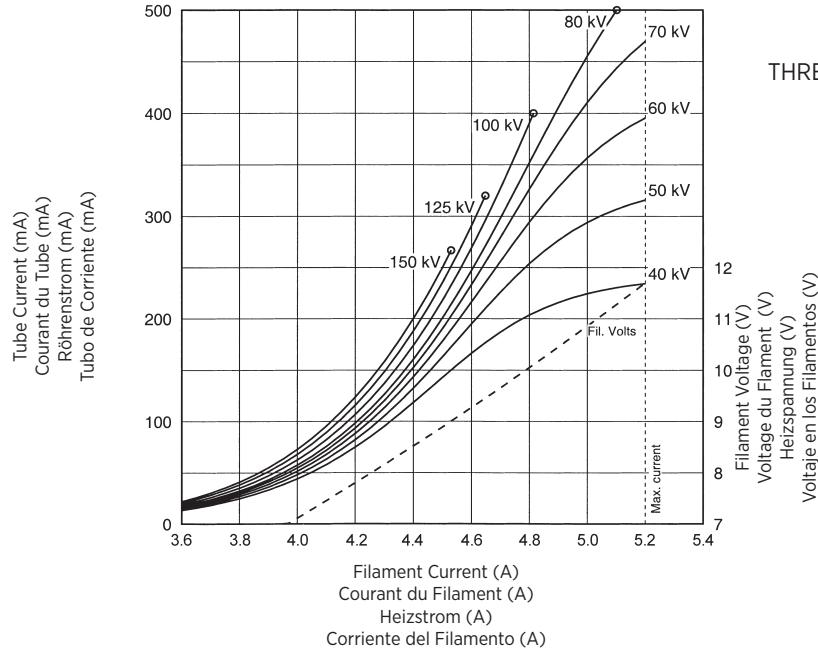
Exposure time .050 second (50 milliseconds)

Maximum Exposure per second4

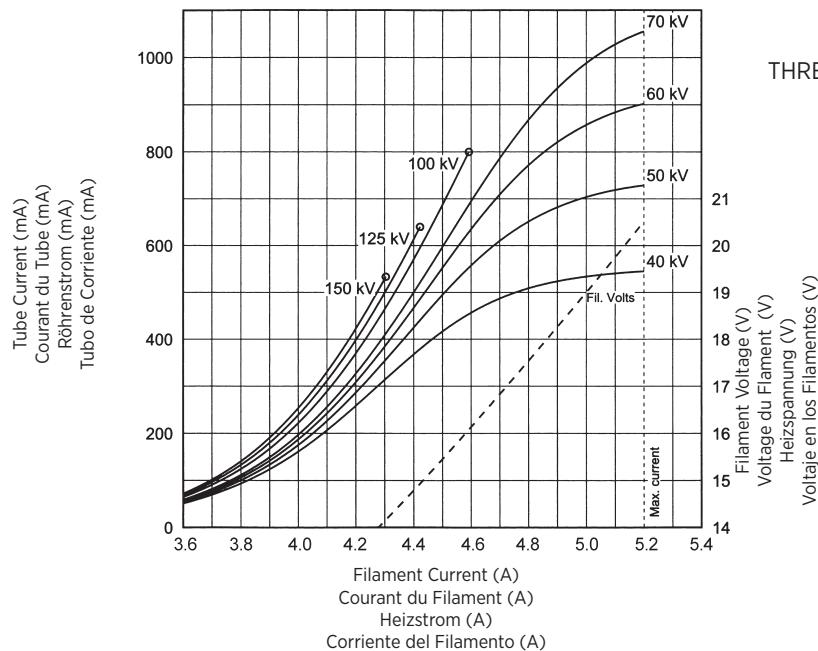
From chart find 40 exposure block. On left side directly opposite this block under “Exposure Rate per Second” column, select 4 exposures per second. Find .050 seconds at top of chart. At intersection of exposure rate line and exposure time, find 54.3 kW.

3 Ø Full Wave

Filament Emission Charts IEC 60613
 Abaques d' Émissions des Filaments CEI 60613
 Heizfadenemissionsdiagramm IEC 60613
 Curvas de Emisión de los Filamentos IEC 60613


 THREE PHASE EMISSION ($\pm .15$ A)

0.6


 THREE PHASE EMISSION ($\pm .15$ A)

1.0



Note: When using these emission curves for trial exposures, refer to the power rating curves shown for maximum kV, tube emission, filament current, exposure time, and target speed.

Remarque: Lors de l'utilisation de ces abaques pour des expositions d'essai, référez-vous aux courbes maximales de kV, d'émission du filament, de temps d'exposition et de vitesse de rotation.

Anmerkung: Wenn Sie diese Emissionskurven für Testaufnahmen verwenden, beziehen Sie sich hierbei auf die entsprechenden Nennleistungskurven für max. kV-Werte, Röhrenemission, Heizstrom, und Anodendrehzahl.

Nota: Si utiliza estas curvas de emisión para exposiciones de prueba, refiérase a las curvas de gradación de potencia para el máximo de kV, tubo de emisión, corriente en los filamentos, tiempo de exposición, y a las curvas de velocidad del objetivo.

Anode Heating & Cooling Chart
Abaques d' Échauffement et de Refroidissement de L'Anode
Anoden Aufheiz - und Abkühl Kurven
Curvas de Calentamiento y Enfriamiento del Anodo

